

About Dogs and Their Ailments.

Dogs, as well as other animals, have diseases akin to the human family, and must be subjected to similar treatment as regards medicine; differing, however, in the dose, which, proving corrective to the one, in some cases tends to an opposite effect in the other. Catarrh, bronchitis, consumption, pneumonia, inflammation of the stomach, liver, kidney, jaundice, dropsy, diarrhea and many other diseases are common to the dog. Dogs, generally, at some time of their lives, are subject to distemper, in which one or more of these diseases are prominent, and which, being brought on by a common cold, inflammation of the lungs or bowels, assumes a low form and becomes what is known in the human family as typhus fever. The first stage of distemper, caused by exposure to wet or cold, is known as ephemeral fever, and brings on chilliness, with increased surface heat, quick pulse and hurried breathing. Dogs of all ages, from a month upward, are subject to it, but it occurs mostly before or at the completion of the first year. A dog may be attacked with the disease a second time (then generally in a milder form) and recover; but, for want of proper treatment, which is too often the case, he is more likely to die. Distemper is also apt to occur without any apparent cause—as well when dogs are kindly cared for as when neglected, as whatever debilitates the constitution will generate distemper. It is undoubtedly contagious and epidemic, occurring mostly in spring and autumn, and may be communicated by even one dog over an entire district. Strange to say, the most valuable animals suffer most from this disorder, the cur being ill but one or two days. A dog in an advanced state of distemper is disposed to gnaw at or bite anything within reach, and is frequently subject to epileptic fits and successive convulsive spasms of the muscles. Other and a different description of fits then ensue. He staggers, tumbles, lolls, and, crying tears up the ground, until he finally falls exhausted. In this state and showing these symptoms many valuable dogs are put out of their misery, generally through fear of hydrophobia, when, in fact, there is no resemblance between the two. This distemper in dogs is not, by bite or otherwise, communicable to man, and it is to be regretted there should be so little understanding shown in this particular. Any unusual behavior in the dog should be inquired into as in the case of a child, and especially if the dog suffers from a cold or nasal catarrh, as distemper generally commences in the nasal membrane. The treatment would, of course, vary with the different breeds and according to the age or size of the animal; but it is always proper on discovering the symptoms to give an emetic, say equal parts of calomel and tartar emetic, or, if that is not obtainable, common salt will be found serviceable. The next thing to be done is to keep the dog well bedded, next frequent change, good ventilation, free from draught, and improvement may be expected. Should the dog grow worse, which is probable, and his owner is solicitous for his welfare, a competent physician should be consulted without delay, as the advance of distemper is so rapid in most cases as to preclude all chance of recovery.—*Boston Herald.*

Glanders.

Glanders is no doubt a very pernicious and loathsome disease. But it is one of those diseases that may be controlled with the greatest ease. Its origin is known as certainly as that of cholera, yellow fever, and other disorders which are caused by the violation of sanitary rules. Glanders is the result of blood poisoning by the absorption of foul matter from impure air. Good ventilation and pure air are specific preventives. But as in the old fable the lazy cartman implored Jove to get his cart out of the ditch where his own carelessness had landed it, so it is the fashion just now, in view of the alleged frequency of this disease, to implore Congress to make appropriations to investigate it. Always an appropriation. "The old flag," which has been used to paired with an appropriation, has been furled and put away. It is now cattle disease or horse or dog disease and an appropriation. For years past there have been appropriations for investigating swine plague, Texas fever in cattle, cholera in chickens, and not one practical suggestion has been made for the avoidance of them, thousands of pages filled with matter about bacteria, but not a word about what must be done to be saved from them. And now because some English surgeons believe that the disease the old cow died of was glanders, while others as strenuously deny it, it is proposed that experiments be made—under an appropriation, of course—to find out if a cow can have glanders and die of it. How much better it would be if owners of horses and cattle would exercise common prudence in the management of the stock, and so avoid these disorders and the losses resulting from them.—*N. Y. Times.*

—To the long catalogue that flesh is heir to an English doctor has added a new disease which he calls "exim fever," and which he says is developed by the severe strain which boys and girls undergo in competitive examinations. The Social Science Congress, before which the statement was made, has resolved to memorialize the Government to take steps against its extension.

—A Montana paper tells a fable of a spring whose waters, by flowing over any iron surface, coat it with shining copper.

A Few Hints to Gentlemen as to Their Daily Walk and Conversation.

A little volume with the above expressive title has recently been published. In the interest of good deportment; but the book don't exhaust the subject by a good deal, and the following "don'ts," relative to street manners, jotted down as they come to mind, will prove interesting to gentlemen.

Don't keep to the right when walking upon the sidewalk. Should you do so, ten chances to one you will attract no notice from those you meet. Keep to the left if you would make a sensation.

Don't hide your umbrella under your coat as though you were afraid people would think you had stole it. Make a Greek cross of yourself by carrying it under your arm at right-angles with your body. Besides, this is the safest way to carry an umbrella. If any eyes are punched out by it, you may be certain they won't be yours.

Don't carry your cane, as though it were a third leg. Let it drag after you in a manner which shall trip up anybody who comes too near. How can you know that the man behind you is not a pickpocket, with designs on your watch and wallet?

Don't sit in the horse-cars with your back square against the side of the car. Dispose yourself at an oblique angle, occupying the space of two or three seats. What is the use of being a hog unless you let folks know it?

Don't forget to puff vigorously at your cigar as you pass along the crowded sidewalk. It's only a mean man who would wish to keep all the smoke to himself. Gallantry to the fair sex should make you especially generous in your fumid benevolence when women are near you.

Don't apologize if you chance to step upon a gentleman's foot. It might make him feel awkward. But turn the matter off jocularly by reminding him that you must step somewhere, or advising him to keep his feet in his pocket. He cannot but admire your presence of mind and your ready wit.

Don't take any especial pains to point out the way to the stranger who asks to be directed. Just as like as not he won't remember aright. Tell him to follow his nose and he will find it, or push by without seeming to notice him.

Don't walk at one monotonous pace all the time. If you are in company walk slowly, two or three abreast. This will prove a trial of patience to people behind you; but patience is a virtue and should be exercised. When you are alone go at railroad speed, elbowing your way vigorously through the crowds. Everybody admires activity and energy.

Don't, when two or three of you get together for a little chat, consider that you are blocking the sidewalks. The sidewalk was made for man, not man for the sidewalk, and it is your province to enjoy it to the full.

Don't forget to stare at the women-folk. Your eyes were given you to stare with, and if the women don't like it let them remain indoors.

Don't pass by a lady without turning around to peer into her face. If you didn't do this, she might think you were not a jackass, and it would be cruel to create a false impression in her mind.

Don't talk in a low tone of voice as you walk along, unless you have something really worth hearing. If your conversation is of your achievements in guzzling beer or mashing the girls—as, no doubt, it is—the more people who hear you the greater the number of those who will know you to be a superior being.

Don't miss the opportunity of exhibiting your fine clothes and refined manners in front of the liquor saloons, theatres and other places where your prominence will be effective.

Don't care for anybody but yourself. Remember that Providence helps those who help themselves.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Greatest of All Whistlers

More, the tenor, has been shut up in an asylum, incurably mad over his pet hobby, whistling.

For years he cultivated that hobby, until he was able to emit a blast that would frighten the cab-horses on the boulevards of Paris, and drive cornet players wild with envy.

Once he was arrested and fined for disturbing the public peace when he had only whistled an air while walking home from the opera—loud enough, however, to wake up every one within half a mile, more or less.

On another occasion he was singing in "Faust" at the Grand Opera, and, having a cold, gave some false notes. The audience hissed. Down he sprang into the orchestra, and cried: "Since you have begun to hiss, let me tell you that you don't understand the art in the least. Now, listen." Then he gave a whistle a minute long, and loud enough to make a calicoe sick. There was no more hissing, and the opera went on.

At present he believes himself commissioned to learn to whistle loud enough to drown the sounds of a locomotive and all the bells of Notre Dame together; and, as he practices faithfully ten hours a day his fellow lunatics in the asylum are objects of pity.—*Musical Herald.*

—Sphagnum moss is said to be the very best material in which to keep beets, turnips, parsnips and other roots. Pack the moss in layers in a box or barrel between the vegetables, and they will keep fresh eight or nine months.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

—New Orleans triumphantly points to the arrival of the large steamship Egyptian Monarch at one of her wharves as evidence of the utility of the Mississippi River jetties.

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STRAYED.
Came to my place, Nov. 12th, a white cow, 5 years old. The owner is, hereby notified to prove property, pay charges and take the animal away.
LEONARD E. KE. Higsville

STATE OF Michigan—County of Cheboygan.
Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Probate Court for the said county of Cheboygan, made on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1883 six months were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Charles Brannock late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office in the village of Cheboygan, in said county of Cheboygan, on or before the 1st day of January, A. D. 1884, and that such claims will be heard before said Court on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1884, and on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1884, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

EDWIN Z. PERKINS,
Judge of Probate.

ASTRAY.
A Steer about 3 years old next spring, bay color and few small spots of white hair back of the fore legs, and some white hair on the front part of the head. The owner will please call and pay charges. Enquire of Medard Roberts, in Beauregard Township.

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Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT REED CITY, MICH.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of Cheboygan county, at Cheboygan, Mich., on November 27th, 1883, viz: Martha J. Curtis, widow of Joseph Curtis, deceased, H. E. 8857 for the 3 1/2 of s w 1/4, sec. 12, t 36 n, r 5 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Wm. McLaney, of Topinabee p. o; Jonathan Bull, of Topinabee p. o; William Cherryman, of Topinabee p. o; Lebbens Curtis, of Topinabee p. o.

EDWARD STEVENSON,
Register.

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